



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Wednesday
26 December 1990

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NOTICE TO READERS: As of 2 January 1991, television sourcelines in the DAILY REPORT will reflect how a station identifies itself. In most cases, this change eliminates the "Television Service" designation in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new television sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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UDEAC Summit Ends, Austerity Measures Adopted

*AB2112123590 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 18 Dec 90*

[Text] The 26th summit of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC] ended at the conference center today. It took place at a time when the union is experiencing a poor financial situation. Concerning this state of affairs, member countries have been asked to pay their contributions toward the 1991 budget, which are estimated to be 1.9 billion CFA francs.

The summit also decided to hold the UDEAC extraordinary summit in Libreville, Gabon in April. This summit will discuss restoration of the value-added tax and community integration tax. This new mechanism will enable UDEAC to finance its activities. Other measures adopted at the summit are implementation of a new administrative chart and reduction of the staff of the General Secretariat and other UDEAC institutions. Out of 387 workers, only 160 will be kept. At the end of the Brazzaville summit, President Omar Bongo was elected UDEAC chairman.

In the face of the huge financial difficulties which prevented optimal operation of UDEAC, the Brazzaville summit has been an important one, for it concerned salvaging the essential. On what has to be salvaged, let us listen to President Denis Sassou-Nguesso:

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] Your deliberations, which have just ended, focused on the essential, for any failure on our part could have irremediably jeopardized the existence of the union. I am satisfied with the good results we have achieved because basic problems have been tackled. By judiciously exploiting the [word indistinct] conclusions, which must be reviewed and put in the framework of the new subregional integration strategy, we have adopted immediate measures concerning our financial commitments to the union and its affiliated organs. By calling for an extraordinary summit of heads of state and government of the union in April 1991, we have just shown our commitment to UDEAC. The wise and courageous decisions of this summit must be accompanied with concrete and regular acts so that the Brazzaville revival can pave the way for a long-standing recovery of UDEAC. [end recording]

Chad**Those Firing Weapons Ordered Shot on Sight***AB2512211290 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 25 Dec 90*

[“Warning” from the Council of State read by Balza Kouati, permanent secretary at the Presidency of the Republic—recorded]

[Text] Since last night some individuals have been firing randomly and shooting in the air to frighten the public. We are hereby giving this warning which normally should have been given by the interior minister, but we have been unable to reach him or his colleague at the Ministry of Defense. I would like to state very clearly and without ambiguity that the order has been given to all patrol units to shoot on sight anyone firing into the air to threaten the public. Democracy does not mean anarchy, and freedom does not mean anarchy.

I would like to tell anyone who feels the urge to shoot that they are doing so at their own risk and should assume their responsibilities. Everyone should be aware of the fact that we shall not be lenient with anyone because what is happening is not a question of dialogue or democratic debate; it is a problem of weapons. We know that an arsenal has been looted and that civilians have firearms (which they used) to create an apparent atmosphere of insecurity. We know the people who live in Ndjamenat. Therefore, we are hereby asking the public not to force the Patriotic Salvation Movement to take retaliation measures.

If the public understands the sense of this warning, they will refrain from such acts. They are asked to immediately hand in those weapons. As early as tomorrow, measures will be taken to conduct a full search of each house in Ndjamenat in order to take back those weapons, and people should not be surprised by this search. We have nothing to blame you for, but we are being forced to take (security) measures and we are taking them and assuming our responsibilities.

This is the message I wanted to extend to all Chadians.

Libya Increases Presence in Ndjamenat, Tibesti*AB2112170490 Paris AFP in English
1650 GMT 21 Dec 90*

[By Christian Millet]

[Text] Ndjamenat, Dec 21 (AFP)—Libya is trying to get back to Chad, concentrating on the Tibesti massif at the frontier from where its troops were driven out in 1987 by the army of Hissein Habre, sources close to new Chadian leader Idriss Deby and Western sources said Friday. Simultaneously, small groups of Libyans in civilian dress are setting up house here in the capital, where they have been arriving on an almost daily basis in planes crammed with food aid in the three weeks since Colonel Deby chased Mr. Habre into exile. In the arid Tibesti

mountains, cut off from the capital by 1,500 kilometres (930 miles) of hostile desert, Libyans are sending in convoys of food and medicine escorted by military units, the sources said, citing radio monitoring services.

Since the end of last week, they have reached Bardai, Yebbi Bou, and Zouar and have apparently started issuing Libyan identity cards, as happened when Tripoli occupied northern Chad from 1980 to 1987, the sources said. The military numbers were reported small. Chadian officials were wondering if they were advance teams ahead of a more substantial penetration amounting to a cautious invasion if there was not opposition.

When Col. Deby, who was once Mr. Habre's army chief, took power, the military heads and civil servants in Tibesti left their posts to go to Faya to find out if they would be kept on in their jobs or not. Faya is the administrative centre for the massive Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture the size of France.

At Mr. Deby's request, conveyed to French ambassador Francois Xavier Gendreau, two Mirage F1-CR fighter and reconnaissance planes of the French military force based in Chad took aerial photos over Tibesti on Wednesday and Thursday to record the extent of the Libyan incursion. Military officials refused to say precisely where the planes overflew and what they found.

The Libyans turning up here get taken in hand by embassy staff and appear to be dispensed from immigration and customs checks. At the start, they literally invaded the hotels, occupying 40 rooms in one of them. Now only about a dozen are in hotels, the others being accommodated in houses in the town. The Libyan Embassy has been looking for further houses to rent and is offering terms well above the market rate. Chadian officials estimated there are more than 100 of the new arrivals to date.

What their intentions are remain undisclosed. But by supplying money, arms and ammunition to Col. Deby, Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi has indirectly succeeded in toppling Mr. Habre, who opposed Libya's territorial designs on Chad for 14 years. Their main dispute concerns the reputedly mineral-rich Aouzou Strip in Chad's far north which Libya has occupied for many years citing agreements between the then colonial powers France and Italy. The matter is due to go before the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Col. al-Qadhafi is taking advantage of the ensuing destabilization of Chad's administration and army, local politicians, including those close to Col. Deby, and Western experts agree. For the future, they presume, Col al-Qadhafi hopes to profit from the support he gave Chad's new strongman, whom he probably regards is in his debt.

There has however been no indication so far that Chadian leader considers he is in thrall to Libya's backing. And the day after his triumphant entry into the capital, he formally asked Paris to maintain the Sparrowhawk force it stationed in Chad in 1986 to provide air cover against Libyan attacks.

Compaore Visits Ndjamen; Deby Interviewed

*AB2412121490 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 2200 GMT 23 Dec 90*

[Excerpt] After paying a friendly working visit to Chad, the chairman of the Popular Front returned this afternoon to Ouagadougou. Captain Blaise Compaore and the delegation which accompanied him went to Ndjamen to express their solidarity with the new Chadian regime.

On his arrival yesterday in the Chadian capital, Captain Blaise Compaore was welcomed at the Ndjamen Airport by the Chadian head of state, Colonel Idriss Deby. After inspecting an honor guard and exchanging greetings, the Burkinabe head of state and his Chadian counterpart answered newsmen's questions.

The Popular Front chairman explained to the Chadian press that his visit was aimed at further strengthening the relations between the Patriotic Salvation Movement [MPS] and the Popular Front and, above all, between the two countries and their brotherly peoples. The Chadian head of state, on his part, appreciated Captain Blaise Compaore's trip to the freed land of Chad.

Private conversations between the two heads of state and the Burkinabe and Chadian delegations marked the first half of the Popular Front chairman's visit. This morning, the Burkinabe head of state granted an audience to the MPS vice chairman. The talks enabled the two leaders to exchange views on a wide range of issues concerning their two countries.

Chairmen Compaore and Idriss Deby next held talks at Ndjamen Airport's Presidential Lounge, where a joint communique was read and signed by the two statesmen. My television colleague Rodrigues Barri was there and solicited remarks from MPS Chairman Col. Idriss Deby. The MPS chairman presents here the priorities of his regime, which is built on democracy and peace.

[Begin recording] [Deby] Our priorities are wide-ranging and numerous. We inherited a [word indistinct] situation which presents us with problems. As you are aware, Chad has had almost 24 years of instability, having been turned into a land of strife. Therefore, one of our priorities today is peace, civic peace in the interests of our people.

The other issue which, so to speak, we consider as a priority is the unity of all the sons and daughters of Chad. The MPS and the Executive Committee are preparing to put in place the necessary infrastructure to ensure peace and create the conditions required for national unity.

Another issue, last but not the least, relates to the country's economic problems, which is among the concerns of the Executive Committee and, in a nutshell, the world economic situation [words indistinct].

[Barri] A last question, with your permission: Chairman Compaore has visited Ndjamen. You have been invited to visit Ouagadougou. What kind of relations would you like to maintain with Burkina?

[Deby] You know, first of all, one may indeed note with delight the fact that since the arrival of the patriotic forces here in the capital, Chairman Compaore has been able to come personally to see me here, [words indistinct] our problems and difficulties. This is yet another very encouraging aspect.

We believe that the relations between Burkina and Chad are those of friendship and cooperation, which have always existed [words indistinct] and, we think that [words indistinct] we can take all the necessary measures to further strengthen cooperation as well as bilateral relations between the two countries. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Gabon

Cabinet Adopts New Draft Constitution

*AB2512092090 Paris AFP in French 0839 GMT
22 Dec 90*

[Text] Libreville, 22 Dec (AFP)—The bill on a new definitive constitution that endorses democracy in Gabon, was adopted yesterday at a cabinet meeting chaired by the head of state, Omar Bongo. According to the communique released at the end of the proceedings, the main changes are the setting up of an upper house in parliament, known as the Senate, and the institution of a constitutional council and the National Communications Council.

In the new bicameral parliament, the Senate will assure balance and the regulation of power, while the National Assembly will continue to exercise its traditional functions. The duty of the National Communications Council will be to ensure balanced treatment of information by state media, because of the new multiparty political landscape.

Furthermore, under the new constitution, the president of the Republic is elected for a five-year term (instead of 7 years in the former Constitution), and his mandate can be renewed only once.

Regarding judicial power, the draft Constitution gives true jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, whose former administrative chamber itself becomes an administrative court of appeal.

This new constitution will replace the present transitional Constitution which was drawn in the middle of the year to enable the country to shift from a one party system to multipartyism.

CAST Official on Campaign Against Councillors*MB2012141090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1352 GMT 20 Dec 90*

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 20 SAPA—The campaign to isolate black township councillors would be intensified from Monday to force their resignation, the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal [CAST] said on Thursday.

This will involve the boycott of businesses and shops owned by councillors and their families.

The campaign could also include the occupation of the Johannesburg City Council's chambers when they reopen on January 7, CAST General Secretary Sam Ntuli told a Johannesburg media conference.

In the West Rand Kagiso township a signature campaign to isolate councillors was already underway, and in Potchefstroom's Khuma township rubbish was being thrown at councillor's houses.

The resignation of councillors was not negotiable, and they would not be consulted. There were no exceptions, all councillors were in racial, oppressive and bankrupt structures, CAST said.

CAST Vice-President Mr. Kgabisi Mosunkutu said councillors were facing mass action "on a frightening scale".

Reacting to President F.W. de Klerk's address to the nation, CAST said they had no apology for mobilising their people to remove elected local government officials who were "militating against genuine resolution of township problems".

Fear and disruption of services in townships, referred to by the president, were related primarily "to government's continued attempts to legitimise discredited and unrepresentative councillors and management committees".

The government should not expect to determine the pace of change in South Africa. "We will not abide by De Klerk's pace of change, the people will decide."

CAST claimed Mr. de Klerk's recent statement that local government must be urgently reviewed as proof mass action was producing results.

There was no evidence the campaign had led to intimidation or violence. Police and other state agencies had provoked the violence and intimidation.

CAST President Mr. Moses Mayekiso said mass action had been decided on by the 49 civics [civic associations] represented by CAST. The umbrella body was independent of any political organisation, made decisions independently, and was controlled democratically from the grassroots.

He said CAST was working with the Transvaal Provincial Association on alternative local government structures, and successfully liaising with Eskom [Electricity

Supply Commission] about the recent termination of electricity supplies in some townships through non-payment of service charges.

A national civic could be in place by the middle of next year, following a planned national consultative conference in March.

Mr. Mosunkutu said defence committees would continue to be established. CAST supported the African National Congress' [ANC] defence committees and believed Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] should play a role.

Mr. Mayekiso said the government's proposed alternatives for local government would be rejected, even if they were good, because they had not been negotiated and communities had not been consulted.

He said CAST's Christmas message to their communities was that defence committees would be established despite government opposition, and that this was hopefully the last festive season with the "arrogance and violence" of black local authorities.

Organization Seeks To 'Destabilize' ANC*MB2112135490 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 21 Dec - 3 Jan 90 p 3*

[Unattributed report: "Dissidents Linked to Mystery Body"]

[Text] A mysterious organisation which may be linked to the South African intelligence services is sending chain-letters to relatives of former Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing] cadres who died in action—suggesting different causes for their deaths.

The organisation, calling itself the Returned Exile Coordinating Committee (Recoc) and headed by ANC [African National Congress] dissident Moses Thwala, is sending letters to families requesting them to approach the ANC and demand more information concerning the deaths of their sons or daughters.

One letter sent to a resident of Orlando West, Soweto, said: "It is with regret that we have to inform you that relative of yours, and a friend in the ANC is missing and has been murdered by security agents of the ANC, commonly called Imbokodo.

"As active members of the ANC, we are currently investigating the matter and have compiled detailed records of persons who have disappeared over a period of 15 years whilst undergoing training in ANC camps."

The letter concludes by stating that the killings were continuing.

The ANC's National Intelligence and Security department (NIS) this week said that it had become aware of Recoc's sinister campaign about two months ago.

The NIS also linked Recoc to the notorious Askaris [former ANC guerrillas], who have been abducting and assassinating ANC members inside the country and abroad.

An NIS spokesperson said the campaign was primarily aimed at shifting the ANC's attention from strengthening itself. The spokesperson added that the majority of Recoc members were dissenters who mutinied against the organisation in Angola and murdered many combatants.

"The dissemination of propaganda to families of exiles is the continuation of a campaign to destabilise the ANC with assistance from a well-known third-force elements," said the NIS spokesperson.

NEW NATION investigations revealed that the origins of the letter are highly questionable.

The address on the letters sent to families of the dead cadres is PO Box 965, Melville 2109. The box is registered under the name P.W.C. du Plessis of 20 Oosthuizen Street Midrand.

The only contactable details provided by Du Plessis was an employment address and telephone number of a motor spares company in Mint Road, Fordsburg.

However, the company, Tiger Wheels, denied any knowledge of a Du Plessis.

The Recoc scam is similar to one in which a Melville post box number was used by faceless people three years ago. During 1987, NEW NATION exposed a mysterious advertisement placed in a Swaziland newspaper. The advert called on South African exiles to surrender themselves to the authorities and return to the country.

The advert was placed by a mysterious company using the name of the Legal Resources Centre and giving a Melville box number. NEW NATION investigations at the time established that the post box belonged to a D.J. Fourie.

The Legal Resources Centre denied knowledge of a man named D.J. Fourie.

'Red Tape,' ANC 'Hardline' Curb Reform

MB2312133490 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 23 Dec 90 p 12

[Report by political correspondent David Breier: "Red Tape, Truculence, Delaying Reforms"]

[Text] South Africa's negotiation process appears to be bogged down in a web of Government red tape as well as hardline African National Congress [ANC] attitudes which are delaying the removal of obstacles to negotiation.

By this week only 299 of the estimated 3,000 political prisoners had been released since State President F.W. de Klerk announced the unbanning of the African National Congress and other organisations on February 2.

And bureaucratic procedures are in the pipeline to apply for indemnity for about 3,500 exiles, although estimates of the total number of political exiles are now put at 40,000.

The Government this week gazetted three categories of political exiles who had committed minor offences and who would qualify for indemnity. This involves those who left the country illegally or who had belonged to banned organisations.

However, these offences were singled out for special attention as long ago as the Groote Schuur Minute on May 4.

And in terms of the Pretoria Minute on August 6, the process of indemnity for categories of people was supposed to be completed not later than the end of this year. In practice this indemnity process has barely begun.

Also in terms of the Pretoria Minute, consulting bodies giving "wise advice" on indemnity or amnesty for individuals who were hard or borderline cases, were supposed to have been constituted by August 31.

They are supposed to advise on whether the most controversial high profile prisoners and exiles qualify to be classified as political offenders.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice said these consulting bodies had not yet been set up although an announcement could be expected shortly.

He pointed out that in terms of this week's announcement, those who had belonged to or furthered the aims of illegal organisations received indemnity automatically and would not have to fill in forms to apply for indemnity.

But those who had left the country without a valid passport or did not go through a border post, would have to fill out forms applying for indemnity.

He said the target date of completing the amnesty and indemnity process was still April 30 next year—the Pretoria Minute stated that the latest date envisaged for the total task was not later than April 30.

However, influential groups of lawyers said this week that the release of political prisoners could not take place by April—and they pointed out that the Government was not solely to blame.

This is the finding of the newly-formed Political Prisoner Release Programme established by Lawyers for Human Rights and the National Association of Democratic Lawyers. They believe the releases could possibly be complete by June.

Some prisoners were refusing to sign indemnity forms because they were dissatisfied with agreements between the ANC and the Government, they point out.

Other holdups were due to problems in identifying political prisoners as well as the prerequisite that their organisations must endorse releases while these organisations had limited resources.

This week the African National Congress hammered the Government for bureaucratic hair-splitting which was delaying the release of political prisoners, indemnity for exiles and ending political trials.

These delays played a major role in the ultimatum issued by the ANC's consultative conference last weekend, threatening to pull out of all negotiations if the obstacles to negotiation were not removed by April 30 as spelt out in the Pretoria Minute.

A Prisons Service spokesman however pointed out that amnesty and indemnity procedures were drawn up by a joint ANC-Government working group.

ANC spokesman Joel Netshitenzhe responded: "The ANC want prisoners and exiles here now, if possible. If there are any complications it is because of bureaucracy and red tape which hails from Pretoria and which is complicating the process. We would like the process to proceed with as little red tape as possible."

He acknowledged that the three categories published this week would cover more than half of the 40,000 political exiles estimated by the ANC.

Mr Netshitenzhe pointed out that the ANC also rejected the Government linkage of questions arising out of the ANC's suspension of the armed struggle, to the issue of indemnity for exiles and release of political prisoners. Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee has said that the timescales in which indemnity could be granted and prisoners released, would depend on a progress in resolving questions arising out of the ANC's suspension of the armed struggle.

However, the joint working group on the armed struggle, which was supposed to have reported by September 15 in terms of the Pretoria Minute, has virtually ground to a halt as the Government and the ANC differ radically on the ANC mass action campaign.

The Government claims mass action leads to violence and is therefore against the letter and spirit of the Pretoria Minute. The ANC says mass action is its right and is not precluded by the Pretoria Minute.

Ironically the Government is making more rapid strides on unilateral reforms which it is making on its own, and not part of the negotiation process with the ANC.

A preliminary draft of a Bill scrapping the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts has been drafted, and President de Klerk is virtually certain to announce the Bill when he opens Parliament on February 1.

Mr de Klerk also spelt out this month that the Government would reform security laws including the Internal Security Act, to open up political activities, in next year's parliamentary session. This undertaking was given in the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes.

However, it is too early to say whether the ANC will accept that the Government is going far enough in reforming the security laws.

ANC Official Receives Deportation Order

*MB2012123490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1132 GMT 20 Dec 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 20 SAPA—The African National Congress' [ANC] Mmabatho branch secretary, Mr. Paul Daphne, has been served with a deportation order by the Bophuthatswana Government, the ANC said in a statement on Thursday.

Mr. Daphne refused to sign the order; the statement read.

No further details were released and the ANC was unavailable for comment on Thursday afternoon.

ANC's Tambo To Visit Transkei 26-29 Dec

*MB2012134090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1330 GMT 20 Dec 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 20 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Oliver Tambo will visit the Transkei from December 26 to 29.

The ANC said in a statement on Thursday that Mr. Tambo planned to visit relatives at his place of birth in the Bizana District.

On December 29 he would address a rally in Umtata before returning to Johannesburg.

Exiled ANC, PAC Members Return From Kenya

*MB2112122290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1115 GMT 21 Dec 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 21 SAPA—Only 11 of the expected 18 exiles returning from Kenya landed at Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg on Friday [21 December] morning, said South African [SA] Council of Churches General Secretary the Rev Frank Chikane, who heads the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles.

The returnees are all believed to be dissident members of the African National Congress [ANC] or Pan Africanist Congress [PAC].

They will be taken to SACC's Khotso House headquarters, from where they will leave to their homes, said Mr Chikane.

The chairman of the Returning Exiles Coordinating Committee (Recoc), Mr Mwezi Twala, was also at the airport to receive the exiles.

Recoc is a newly-formed organisation of dissident ANC and PAC members returning to SA from exile.

Parcel Bombs Sent to Johannesburg ANC Office

*MB2012170290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1650 GMT 20 Dec 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 20 SAPA—Three parcel bombs were delivered to the head offices of the ANC [African National Congress] in Johannesburg on Thursday, the organisation announced.

The bombs were discovered by ANC security personnel, who immediately alerted the police, according to ANC spokesman Gill Marcus. The building in Sauer Street in the city centre was immediately evacuated.

Johannesburg traffic officers and members of the SAP [South African Police], with sniffer dogs, were at the ANC's head office shortly after 5.30PM. One police car and eight Johannesburg Traffic Department vehicles were at the scene.

Miss Marcus described the parcel bombs as "real", adding that if it had not been for the vigilance of ANC security personnel, the bombs would have exploded.

The organisation had not received any telephone call alerting it to the presence of the bombs in the building, she said.

ANC National Executive Committee member Aziz Pahad, who was among the first senior ANC official on the scene, had earlier refused to comment.

"It's nothing," Mr. Pahad said.

Asked if the organisation had received a bomb threat, he said: "There was nothing of the sort."

Rightists Held for Bombing U.S. Residence

MB2112100290 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 21 Dec 90

[Text] The Ministry of Law and Order has confirmed that the three men being held in connection with the explosion at the American ambassador's residence in Pretoria earlier this year are members of the far-rightist organization Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer Nation].

The three, Mr. Piet Venter, Mr. Deon Rautenbach, and Mr. Paul Kruger, are being held in terms of Article 29 of the Internal Security Act.

The explosion at the ambassador's residence, which was caused by a homemade bomb, caused minor damage. No one was injured.

Limpet Mine Explodes in Queenstown 21 Dec

MB2112083690 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0758 GMT 21 Dec 90

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 21 SAPA—A mini-limpet mine exploded in Queenstown early Friday [21 December] morning and explosives experts detonated another mine found near the scene, SA [South African] Police liaison officer Capt Ruben Bloomberg said.

The explosion outside the Old Mutual Building in Cathcart Road occurred at 5.15AM and shattered windows in the building, he said.

The second mine was discovered at about 6AM in a gutter outside the same building and detonated by police, Capt Bloomberg added. The mine was found about 20m [meters] from the first, he added.

Transkei Releases Names of Coup Bid Detainees

MB2012123690 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1134 GMT 20 Dec 90

[Text] Umtata Dec 20 SAPA—The Transkei's CID [Criminal Investigation Division] chief, General Richmond Mankahla, on Thursday released the names of 26 people arrested in connection with last month's aborted coup in the homeland.

SAPA's correspondent reported that among those held are former Transkeian State President Kaizer Matanzima, Transkei Intelligence Service Deputy Director Mzwanzile Mazaqana, two junior officers also attached to the Intelligence Service in the homeland, four policemen, civil servants, chiefs and businessmen.

Armoury found by police during their investigations included handgrenades, smoke grenades, detonators, 15 AK-47 rifles, two R1 rifles and over 3,000 rounds of ammunition.

Police also seized a hunting bag (police called it a wabbling bag) with the name "Const J.J. Kitshoff" written on it.

Gen. Mankahla said all those detained would appear in court next year.

De Beers To Develop Angolan Diamond Trade

MB2112132390 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Dec 90

[Text] The diamond-dealing organization, De Beers Centenary AG, has signed an agreement with the Angolan state diamond company, Endiama [Angola National Diamond Enterprise], in terms of which they have reestablished their relationship.

An announcement in London said Endiama and De Beers would meet again next month to conclude agreements calling for the central selling organization of De Beers to market Angola's diamonds. The agreement also provided for De Beers to lend Endiama \$50 million for increasing diamond production in the (Cuanene) region of Angola.

In addition, De Beers would spend \$50 million in the next five years to develop another diamond source in Angola. If a mine resulted, Endiama and De Beers would develop it at an estimated cost of \$1,000 million.

Inkatha Accuses 'ANC Activists' in Ndwedwe Attacks

MB1912165490 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1646 GMT 19 Dec 90

[Text] Ulundi Dec 19 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) has accused "known ANC [African National Congress] activists" of attacking people in the Ndwedwe area near Verulam in Natal.

D.P. Mfayela, acting regional chairman for the IFP and a member of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, alleged in a statement on Wednesday the attacks were carried out by "known ANC activists" from the Usindisweni

and Amaoti areas, and that there had also been attacks on people going to and from the Usindisweni hospital.

"In these attacks over 30 people have been killed, seriously injured or kidnapped," Mr. Mfayela charged.

"Inkatha and community leaders from Ndwedwe have raised this issue on a number of occasions with ANC leaders in the area...but to no avail. Apparently the ANC leadership cannot be seen to be working together with Inkatha leaders."

He said the issue was of "grave concern" for the people of Ndwedwe and was viewed as "extremely provocative".

"The Ndwedwe people don't have a way to reach Durban without passing through Verulam, and others have to work and shop there. There is simply no health facility for these people other than Usindisweni hospital.

"Therefore the violent obstruction of Ndwedwe people in these areas is totally inhuman and must stop. We appeal to the police to show their presence in Verulam and appeal to the ANC leadership to prevail on their followers to restrain from these provocative activities."

Inkatha, Sobukwe Forum Groups Meet 20 Dec

*MB2012124190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1201 GMT 20 Dec 90*

[Text] Ulundi Dec 20 SAPA—National unity and the escalation of violence were discussed on Thursday at a meeting between the Inkatha Action Group for Democracy and the Sobukwe Forum, a group of Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] dissidents.

In a statement from Ulundi, Inkatha President and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said agreement was reached on the direction for a new South Africa.

The meeting also agreed that it is time to end "the traditional division between African nationalism and Afrikaner nationalism".

The statement said this would benefit the whole African continent.

The leader of the Sobukwe Forum, Prof. Makhaola Bolofo, said the forum was not a separate organisation but was instead a pressure group within the PAC.

He said the banning of the PAC had led to a "loss of constitutional direction".

Prof. Bolofo called on the PAC to allow the National Executive Committee, elected in April 1959, to resume its functions.

Both Inkatha and the Forum agreed there should be "frequent consultations" between the two groups.

Correspondents' Group Complains of Death Threats

*MB1912162290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1615 GMT 19 Dec 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 19 SPA—The Foreign Correspondents Association [FCA] on Wednesday noted with grave concern the increasing number of death threats being levelled at its members by rival political organisations.

In a statement to SAPA, the FCA said it had raised the issue with several political organisations, but wished to note its concern again following specific threats made to two foreign journalists in Thokoza this week.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for journalists to find neutral ground between the polarised political groups. It would be ironic—now that emergency censorship has been lifted—if we were prevented from carrying out our task by people who claim to have been fighting for greater freedom, including that of the press," said FCA chairman, John Battersby.

Solidarity Party Leader Supports De Klerk Speech

*MB1912155090 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 19 Dec 90*

[Text] The chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Delegates and leader of the Solidarity Party, Dr. J.N. Reddy, says he fully supports President F.W. de Klerk in his determination to steer a firm and steady course of fundamental reforms and orderly, constructive negotiations next year.

Commenting on President de Klerk's address to the nation last night, Dr. Reddy said in a statement released in Durban that the purpose of the proposed negotiations was to determine how power should be shared and domination avoided.

He said President de Klerk was more than fair in demanding that the ANC [African National Congress] choose between supporting the commitment of its leaders to peaceful negotiations and reverting to the old order of confrontation and conflict.

PAC Urges Labor Party To Join Forces

*MB2312123590 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 23 Dec 90 p 2*

[Report by Kurt Swart: "PAC Urges LP To Join Its Ranks"]

[Text] The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] this week declined an invitation to attend the Labour Party's [LP] annual congress.

Instead, it urged the LP to abandon the tricameral parliament and join forces with the PAC.

The LP has also invited President F.W. de Klerk and ANC [African National Congress] deputy president Nelson Mandela to speak at its 25th annual congress in Cape Town next week.

Mr. de Klerk has accepted the invitation, but there has still been no reply from the ANC.

PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander said he was "not in a position" to attend the congress.

He said the days of the tricameral parliament were numbered and that the biggest issue facing the LP was the question of survival.

In an open letter to the party, Mr. Alexander recalled the decision of the ANC-aligned Coloured People's Congress in the 60s to dissolve and join the PAC "as indigenous Africans."

He said: "My advice to your party is to do the same. Take the bold step of pulling out of the system which will, in any case, drop you for a partner with a more visible and credible international image."

LP national spokesman Peter Hendrickse said the party regretted Mr. Alexander's "unwillingness" to address the congress.

"But we appreciate the fact that he replied to our invitation. We also appreciate the tone of the letter.

"Though the PAC is unhappy with our policies, there is recognition of the role we have played."

Azapo Elects New President, Rejects Conference

*MB2312192990 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1900 GMT 23 Dec 90*

[Text] The Azanian People's Organization [Azapo] has said at its 10th annual congress at Langa near Cape Town that it is in favor of unity among so-called black liberation movements.

It has confirmed that it will not attend a proposed prenegotiation conference with the government. The organization's central committee says that at a later stage Azapo might consider negotiating with the government, but only on its own terms.

Azapo again demanded the establishment of a constituent assembly that would hand over power to blacks.

The organization's new president is Pandelane Nefolovodhw.

Azapo Head Blasts De Klerk Reforms, Negotiations

*MB2212085790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0843 GMT 22 Dec 90*

[Text] Cape Town Dec 22 SAPA— The Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) president, Prof Jerry Mosala, on Saturday told more than 1000 delegates at the organization's annual congress in Cape Town that State President F W de Klerk's February 2 announcements had "produced nothing but violence, misery and confusion in the black community".

"Apart from the South African Police posturing with black leaders in a bid to give respectability to their illegitimate presence in the black community, the De Klerk reforms have brought nothing but confusion among the politically untutored," Prof Mosala said.

Prof Mosala said "The months since February 2, have proven without doubt that the South African Police and the South African Defence Force cannot protect black people".

"The battle cries and slogans of the struggle must be homegrown and indigenous—they must be organically linked to the material conditions of our people in the black community. Otherwise, the result will be what we have already seen: conflict amongst ourselves, mutual mistrust and spirals of violence such as the ones that are manufactured in the police stations of our land and imported into our communities," he added.

Prof Jerry Mosala said it was not an accident the violence engulfing the country happened in the squatter camps, which represented the poorest bearing the brunt of economic and political injustices.

"The events of the year underlined the need for the oppressed community to find its idiom of struggle in solidarity and a culture of communication as an indispensable strategy for avoiding conflict."

Slamming negotiations, the Azapo leader said its Cape Town meeting, which is scheduled to end on Sunday, could be the last congress "before the great betrayal and sacrifice of the country and its people on the altar of an undemocratic, opportunistic process of negotiations".

Azapo, he charged, threatened the foundations of the "evil system of apartheid capitalism with the kind of truth and militancy that make its representatives kill and murder when they deal with its members".

He said internecine violence was continuing despite his organization's attempts to find a mutual solution to the problem.

Article Reviews Political Parties' Progress

*MB2112122390 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 20 Dec - 10 Jan 90 pp 9, 11*

[Article by Gavin Evans: "In the Game of Politics, the NP is Streets Ahead"]

[Text] If this year's negotiations were a game of Monopoly, the National Party [NP] would be buying up hotels in Park Lane, the African National Congress [ANC] would be struggling for a house in Old Kent Road and most other parties would not have passed Go.

But the game is a long one, fortunes can change as new players become adept at the rules, and the outcome is still up for grabs.

In the year under review, this is how the main protagonists have fared:

THE NATIONAL PARTY

When President F.W. De Klerk announced the new rules on February 2 he took everyone by surprise and has successfully traded on the goodwill this generated among potential friends and the disarray among erstwhile enemies ever since.

Initial predictions that the changes would tear the NP apart proved to be off the mark. Most of the key movers and shakers among yesterday's securocrats have buckled under. The bulk of the NP caucus (with some exceptions like MPs [members of Parliament] Louis le Grange and Johan Steenkamp) have also gone along.

De Klerk's credit balance—and that of the party, government and state he heads—is looking pretty healthy even though there are several unpaid bills:

- He has given the world the impression that apartheid is dead. The government has scrapped the Separate Amenities Act, made it clear the Group Areas Act will go next year and the Population Registration Act will be negotiated away. But the education system remains separate and unequal, the homeland system is still running, and the defence force, police and civil service remain white controlled and, in some cases, segregated.
- De Klerk has received kudos for lifting the State of Emergency and doing away with the National Security Management System—yet the Internal Security Act is still used to detain opponents from left or right without trial, hundreds of political prisoners are still behind bars, and political trials are still in progress.
- He is basking in the glow of international approval at unbanning the ANC and allowing the leaders to return, although the vast majority of exiles have not yet been allowed back.
- When it comes to talks with the ANC the government has held most of the aces and has known how to use them. It put the ANC in a position where it had little option but to suspend the armed struggle—but in return has offered only vague promises which it is showing tardiness in keeping.

But De Klerk and the the NP face a number of pressing problems:

- Increasing ill-will has been created by elements in the security forces going their own way. While police routinely deny they are partial to Inkatha (or to anyone else), others in a township battle zone will tell you differently.

So far De Klerk has shown he is either unaware of the extent of the problem or unwilling to make waves among his security forces.

- The NP has failed to find alliance partners of substance. Most of the black councillors have resigned under pressure from ANC-aligned civic groups, while the Urban Councils Association of South Africa has split into two opposing factions. With the exception of kwaZulu and Bophuthatswana, the homelands have shied away from

support for the government, while the likes of Solidarity and even the Labour Party have slipped into irrelevance.

The NP has also shown little sign of putting its decision to open its ranks to all races into practice.

THE ANC

Nelson Mandela's release 10 months ago gave the movement an enormous boost. For a few months it was swept along by the euphoria which this created, before being confronted by a sea of troubles which sometimes threatened to overwhelm it:

- It would be unfair to place the bulk of the blame for the Natal and Transvaal violence on the ANC. At least in the Transvaal, in most instances it was ANC-supporting communities which were under attack.

But the ANC response has often not been adequate. The July stayaway and campaign to isolate Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi probably contributed to the decision by anti-ANC forces to unleash the violence in the Transvaal. Certainly the leadership of the ANC, Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] and United Democratic Front underestimated the ability of Inkatha and "Third Force" elements to wreak havoc in its own hunting ground.

It also may have been wiser for the ANC not to have delayed indefinitely a meeting between Nelson Mandela and kwaZulu's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. And the situation was not helped by the differing tones of statements made about Inkatha by various ANC leaders.

- Other than its local authorities campaign, few mass action openings were taken. There was little in the way of campaigns around fertile issues such as the return of exiles or the release of political prisoners or the remaining vestiges of apartheid.

- Within the "talks about talks" the ANC made few clear gains recently. It has suspended the armed struggle but still has thousands of members in exile, jail or on trial.

Part of the problem has been that the government's working group negotiators are more experienced and better prepared—a situation compounded by the fact that the ANC's team are people newly returned from exile.

- Shortly after the ANC was unbanned it predicted it would recruit a million members by the end of the year. Sources within the movement now concede the figure is less than a quarter of this.

And while it has succeeded in attracting thousands of white and Indian members, its support in the white community is negligible and there are signs that its Indian support is falling.

The movement's fledgling bureaucracy has not been efficient, and the speed of changes has meant that internal democracy has often suffered. Members inside and outside the country complain they read about decisions in the newspapers. For those in exile, particularly in military

camps, the sense of isolation has been marked and contributed to strong criticism of several in the current leadership.

—A related problem has been the difficulty some members have had with decisions taken by the leadership. For many the suspension of the armed struggle was a shock, and when the lifting of sanctions was proposed at the Consultative Conference the delegates balked at the idea—despite evidence presented that sanctions were failing. Compromises on issues such as the ANC's call for a Constituent Assembly could be even tougher to secure.

On the positive side ANC supporters can point to several developments which augur well for its future.

—Despite tensions and differences within its ranks the ANC has shown no signs of splitting or splintering.

It has managed to make major changes in policy and strategy—on issues as important as how to win power and the nature of a future South African economy—without losing the bulk of its support.

—Following its Consultative Conference there appears to be a more upbeat mood among its members. Delegates seemed hopeful that the problems in internal democracy could be resolved and were satisfied with the determination to resume mass action on a more concerted national scale.

In setting April 30 as the deadline for the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles (failing which it will withdraw from the talks) the ANC may have succeeded in putting the government on the spot for the first time in months.

THE SACP

A major problem facing the South African Communist Party [SACP] is the key word in its name has been discredited internationally.

The party has yet to come up with clear answers of what socialism, let alone communism, is or might be. Its current membership ranges from hardline socialists to closet social democrats.

Another challenge has been to define its relationship with the ANC and to move from being a clandestine party to having a mass membership.

In the five months since its public launch the SACP has maintained a high profile, launched six regions, held large rallies, and in the Transvaal and Eastern Cape has begun to set up branches. It has gone some way towards countering the claim that it is a secret, white and Indian-led group by announcing the names of 106 national and regional leaders of whom 90 are men and 16 women, 74 African, 12 white, 11 coloured and nine Indian. But already there is a large overlap between the SACP leadership and its "Revolutionary alliance" partners, the ANC and Cosatu. Difficulties for the party could arise when challenges to the ANC leadership are

made from below, or when SACP members want it to take positions not only distinct, but different from those of the ANC.

The pressure on the ANC (from friends and foes at home and abroad) to distinguish itself from the SACP will be another factor prompting more than a tactical separation.

The party experienced a setback with the Operation Vula arrests in July. Though "Vula" was an ANC project, at least three of those on trial are SACP leaders—Mac Maharaj, Billy Nair and Pravin Gordhan.

THE PAC

Despite its initial promise of taking the ground from under the feet of the ANC 1990 has not been a happy year for the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC].

Within the country it has claimed baroque membership figures, on flimsy evidence. Though it has built structures in most major centres, in several areas it seems to have little presence.

Its rallies have failed to attract large numbers—even the funeral of PAC president Zeph Mothopeng drew a crowd of only 3,000—and it has shown virtually nothing in the way of mass action against the state.

Its leaders have spoken of armed struggle as the "principal form of struggle" but there is scant evidence of the Azanian People's Liberation Army doing much in this respect. It has not been helped by the tendency of its members to use overtly racist rhetoric. For many PAC members there is no pretence that they are other than anti-white.

Outside the country the predicament is even more severe. The PAC is desperate for funding and is losing the support of one of its key frontline backers, Zimbabwe. The arrest of the PAC's Zimbabwe deputy chief on charges of using his host country as a launching pad for Mandrax sales hasn't helped.

In terms of policy its stress on worker shareholder schemes has attracted kudos from elements in business, and its strong stand on the return of the land to the people may yet win it support in the rural areas.

Though there are significant divisions within the PAC, what emerged from its congress was a strong stand against negotiations. What is not clear is where it can go from here or how it intends to put its rhetoric into effect.

INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY

In the course of 1990 Inkatha announced it was becoming a non-racial political party.

But its image—internationally and locally—took a dip with revelations about its role in the ongoing war with the ANC which extends from Natal to the Transvaal. Certainly few now take its claim to non-violence seriously and Buthelezi's image as a black liberal is a thing of the past.

And while it attracted a handful of white members, it has remained essentially a party of Zulu nationalism.

But while the violence might have hurt it in many ways, it may also have helped to consolidate its support among Zulus in the Transvaal. The war turned previously apathetic Zulu migrants into fighters bent on destroying the ANC. In the collieries in Northern Natal it severely undermined the organised strength of the National Union of Mineworkers, and to a lesser extent the membership of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa on the Reef.

The party suffered a blow when the only other public leader of substance, Dr. Oscar Dhlomo, resigned. Others such as Dr. Frank Mdalose, national youth leader Musa Zondi and the militant Transvaal youth leader, Themba Khoza, have taken more of a public role recently. But Inkatha has remained essentially a one-man show devoid of public debate, and united behind the pro-negotiations, anti-sanctions positions of its leader—who remains its key strength and key weakness.

Relations between Inkatha and the state have remained ambiguous. Elements within the security forces have provided direct and indirect support for the war against the ANC but at the same time some Inkatha "warlords" and kwaZulu policemen have been put on trial. Some NP MP's seem to favour a close alliance with Inkatha whilst others caution for an arms-length approach.

The PAC and the Conservative Party [CP] have also made efforts to court Inkatha.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

Several opinion polls have shown that support in the white community for the CP has fallen recently. A Markinor poll, for example, found the approval rating for CP leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht dropped from 14 percent in May to eight percent in November. In contrast white perceptions of De Klerk's performance grew from 70 percent who, in May, thought he was doing very well or fairly well, to 80 percent in November (with the "very well" view growing from 27 to 54 percent).

In by-elections the CP came close in Umlazi but fared badly in Randburg. Where it did show some success was in attracting greater numbers of English speakers.

Veiled threats of violence were sometimes given expression by CP individuals, but the party as a whole preferred the constitutional route.

A campaign of mass action culminating in the Volkskongress in May met with only limited success and has had little follow-up.

Divisions, however, continue to exist between pragmatists like Koos van der Merwe and the Mulder brothers, and hardliners like Ferdie Hartzenberg—and to a lesser extent Treurnicht himself. These extend to attitudes to negotiations (with the hardliners rejecting any talks involving the ANC) and to the prospects for a white homeland within what is now South Africa.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

1990 was a tough year for the DP [Democratic Party] which found itself squeezed by an increasingly verlig (enlightened) NP on the one side, and to a lesser extent by a less radical ANC on the other.

In the course of the year it suffered several setbacks: It fared badly in the Umlazi election and had no option but to withdraw from Randburg; co-leader Wynand Malan resigned from parliament; Harry Schwarz was appointed ambassador to the United States and party funds began to run dry.

Despite predictions of splits, the party held together. Zach de Beer was elected leader and immediately embarked on a national tour which helped reassure the party faithful, top up the coffers and consolidate direction.

The party has also gone a few steps ahead of the NP in attracting black members.

22 December Press Review on Current Problems, Issues MB2212170490

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Nation Faces 'Very Rough Ride in the New Year'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 18 December in a page 6 editorial states: "We are not surprised at the militancy shown by the ANC's Consultative Conference. All the time the ANC has been sweet talking the government, it has been involved in efforts to destabilise the country." Now "the government faces the choice of capitulating to ANC demands, and destroying its own legitimacy, or standing firm and meeting the challenge of the ANC head on with all the resources of the State. We have no doubt which choice the government will have to make. So you can prepare for a very rough ride in the New Year."

'There Are Too Many Armed Groups'—THE CITIZEN, in a page 6 editorial on 19 December, observes: "The trouble with this country is that there are too many armed groups and armed individuals." The ANC should "get together with Inkatha to reach a pact under which both groups will lay down their arms. Then it will not be necessary to have any defence groups anywhere. Indeed, we would like to see an end to the arming of people on all sides so that this country can sort out its problems in peace."

De Klerk Takes 'Tough Line' With ANC—"We are pleased that State President de Klerk is taking a tough line with the African National Congress," for "he cannot allow the ANC to challenge the authority of the government," notes THE CITIZEN on 20 December in a page 6 editorial. "Whether there is a confrontation will depend on whether the ANC takes his warning to heart. If it does not, relations with the government will deteriorate to the point where the ANC's participation in the negotiations will be doubtful." As for the ANC, it "should abandon mass action and other revolutionary strategies in favour of peaceful negotiation," for "any

steps the State President takes to restore order and to end the violence will have the support of people of all races."

CAPE TIMES

Violent ANC Mass Action 'Wholly Unacceptable'—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 17 December in a page 8 editorial points out that "speeches in the last few days by the returned ANC President Oliver Tambo, by Mr Nelson Mandela and by President F.W. de Klerk indicate that negotiation is still on track," "yet violence persists." "While lawful marches and peaceful protest are the ANC's democratic right, campaigns of mass action which issue in violence are not - and are wholly unacceptable."

ANC Conference Allows Members 'To Let Off Steam'—"The ANC conference gave the rank and file a change to let off steam in a way that has not been possible for 30 years. They spared neither the ANC leadership nor the NP [National Party] government in doing so. This was hardly unexpected and should not give rise to exaggerated alarm and despondency," asserts CAPE TIMES in a page 8 editorial on 18 December. "Differences of approach in the organisation could sharpen into a split as negotiation takes shape and the ANC completes the transformation from conspiratorial underground movement to legitimate political party. If lines of communication improve inside the ANC, the conference could yet play its part in restoring the peace in South Africa."

ANC's 'Political Posturing' on Prisoner Release—"The disclosure by the Political Prisoner Release Programme that the release cannot be completed by April 30 demonstrates that apparently hardline decisions taken at the ANC's consultative conference included some blatant political posturing," observes CAPE TIMES on 19 December in a page 8 editorial. However, "by heaping all the blame on the government and avoiding its own responsibilities and commitments, the ANC is beginning to sound holier-than-thou. If political posturing is taken too far the organisation could well find that its public positions are not taken seriously."

* Article Reviews Naval Cooperation With Zaire

91AF0310A Johannesburg ARMED FORCES
in English Nov 90 p 10

[Article by Seaman Pieter Theron; quotation marks as published]

[Text] A task group of the South African Navy has returned from Zaire after completing a most comprehensive support operation, together with the Zairean Navy.

On arrival, the task group under command of Captain Errol Massey-Hicks, received an official welcome in the country and the visit is generally viewed as an important breakthrough with regard to relations between the South African Navy and that of Zaire. During the support operation—OPERATION PULLEN—Captain Massey-Hicks received an invitation from Zaire's Minister of Defence, Admiral Mavua Mudima to attend the passing-out parade of a Zairean defence staff course in Kinshasa. The event was also attended by the military attaches of various countries serving in Zaire. This was the first time that the South Africa Navy had received an invitation to attend a ceremony of this kind.

Admiral Mavua was hosted on board the DRakensberg in the harbour of Banana where the major portion of the operation was carried out and during the course of the work, contact was maintained with the Chief of the Zairean Navy, Rear Admiral Liwanga Mata-Nyamungobo and the deputy Chief of the Navy, Captain Uzele Torachi. Senior Zairean officials who also had courtesy contact with the task group included the Deputy Chairman, Joint Chief of Staff of the Zairean Defence Force, Brigadier-General Elese Yembe Ntolo, the Vice-governor of the Matadi region, Mr Omari Lega Sisi and the governor Mr Moleka Mzulama who was hosted on board the DRakensberg.

The goal of the operation was mainly to render technical assistance in the country's navy. At the Naval Base in Banana, the special logistics team of the task group repaired a water supply installation and established a reliable power supply which included the replacement of cables and the erecting of street and safety lights. Communication equipment was also repaired.

With the aid of divers and heavy pump equipment the task group removed ship wrecks hampering access to quays. A harbour patrol boat of the country's Navy was recommissioned and divers constructed a 'slipway' for the launching of light boats. Various buildings were repaired. A water tanker, various personnel carriers and radio equipment, no longer used by the South African Defence Force, were presented to the Zairean Navy.

Pupils of schools in the regions visited were given opportunity to go on board the DRakensberg and the two mine countermeasures vessels, and video material on South Africa was shown. Various joint sports meetings took place during the visit and one of the highlights was a soccer match in the stadium at Boma between the two Navies.

Captain Massey-Hicks described the Operation as highly successful, while the Chief of the Zairean Navy, Rear Admiral Liwanga Mata Nyamungobo expressed his appreciation towards South Africa and said that the operation was the beginning of co-operation between the navies of Zaire and South Africa.

Mozambique

Military Situation Benefits Zambezia Transport

MB2412174090 *Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
900 GMT 24 Dec 90

[Text] Substantial quantities of assorted cargo, including foodstuffs were transported by road from Quelimane city to more than half of Zambezia Province's districts during the first six months of this year.

According to Zambezia Province's transportation and communications director, the transportation of goods by road was possible due to the improved military situation, which resulted in the reopening of roads.

* Minister Opens Environmental Seminar

91AF0329A *Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese*
16 Nov 90 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Environment Is Object of International Concern"]

[Text] Mozambican Minister of Mineral Resources John Kachamila declared that the problems of the environment are currently one of the world's concerns, if not its major concern. John Kachamila made this statement at the opening session of the First National Seminar on the Environment, which was held Wednesday in the city of Nampula. Prominent among the 80 participants were the presidents of the executive councils of the cities; cadres and technical experts of the Provincial Institutes and Departments of Physical Planning; and personnel of the Environmental Division from all the provinces of Mozambique.

In his address John Kachamila emphasized the fact that because it was dealing with a question of such enormous proportions, the 44th session of the UN General Assembly decided to hold a World Conference on the Environment in 1992 in Brazil, and that thousands of international institutions and governments—including Mozambique—are involved in the preparations for the conference.

Kachamila said that recognition—by these institutions and governments—of the environmental problems confronting our planet has had the effect of abolishing all national boundaries in connection with the debate concerning the environment. He explained that this is because the consequences, whether good or ill, are not always limited to those who cause them and by no means are manifested immediately after they are produced in the affected areas.

"These consequences are not always perceived in the short term, perhaps because some people do not believe they call for immediate solutions," John Kachamila insisted. "The environment is something that is extremely complex and requires constant attention, and for that reason can choke us to death if we neglect it." He added, however, that it can give us a full and healthy life if we follow the right course.

In his opening address, the minister of natural resources pointed to the disorganized manner in which the developed countries—and even the countries of the Third World—exploit their natural resources, identifying this as the principal cause of the worldwide degradation of the environment. As an example of this degradation he cited what he regards as the practice of agricultural monocultures, which are transforming fertile soils into poor soils, and also the destruction of forests and wildlife as a result of timber-cutting and the resultant leaching and erosion of soils.

What Has Mozambique Done?

According to the minister of mineral resources, the appointment of a representative of Mozambique to serve as vice chairman of the preparatory committee for the First World Conference on the Environment—to be held under UN sponsorship in 1992 in Brazil—constitutes recognition of the efforts that our country has made in the environmental area.

"Fortunately," he said, "most of our country's environmental problems have been identified, but because they are dissimilar they should not all be treated in the same way. Problems such as erosion, burned-over land, the population explosion, soil degradation, the destruction of wildlife in the Marromeu and Gorongosa national parks, urban sanitation, and others require urgent attention and should be given consideration in the national development program," he explained.

John Kachamila took the occasion to disclose that in Marromeu National Park, for example, only 4,000 buffalo now remain out of the herd of 40,000 that was counted only a few years ago. He therefore maintains that the environmental question should not be considered outside the context of national development as set forth in the final reports issued by the Fifth Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Congress Front] Party Congress.

During yesterday's session the participants in the seminar split up into groups to discuss the principal topics on the agenda and also visited several areas of the city of Nampula.

Liberia

Taylor Addresses Nation in 24 Dec Speech

Wishes To Put 'Killings Behind Us'

AB2512093390 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 24 Dec 90

[Text] The president and chairman of the National Council of the Revolutionary Assembly [NCRA], His Excellency Charles Gankay Taylor, says the time has come for Liberians to stop fighting and killing one another, and prepare to embrace those who want to come back home and live in peace.

In a nationwide address delivered today during programs marking the first anniversary of the popular people's uprising, the Liberian leader pointed out that while it was the will of God for events to take the course they took it is time, he said, to apply the brakes and put the killings behind us. It was time to look back and to embrace those who want to come back and live in peace, President Taylor emphasized, noting that we cannot go on hunting people in this country forever.

President Taylor—who blamed the the late President Samuel Doe for inciting tribal animosities between the Krahn and Mandingos on the one hand, Gios, Manos, and other tribes on the other hand—however emphasized that Liberia belongs to all of us, and we must accept the fact that Krahn and Mandingos must live in Liberia.

He pointed out that if Liberians genuinely want peace and are willing to speak out, there will be no room for outside intervention. President Taylor said although there are people who benefit from keeping us divided, Liberians must learn to unite and work together for their common good.

To Lead 'Peace March'

AB2512215290 Gbarnga Radio of the NPFL in English
1900 GMT 25 Dec 90

[Text] The leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], President Charles Gankay Taylor, says he is going to lead a peace march on Monrovia in 30 days. President Taylor says he will lead hundreds of thousands of civilians to demonstrate their desire for an end to the conflict and for lasting peace in Liberia. He is calling on the residents of Monrovia to organize themselves and prepare to embrace their fellow countrymen. President Taylor says peace to this country is overdue and that Liberians themselves must now lead the way to peace.

Meanwhile, President Taylor says he is confident that the leader of the breakaway faction, Mr. Prince Johnson, will return to the greater National Patriotic Front of Liberia. President Taylor says Prince Johnson's breakaway was masterminded by certain powers for their own gains. He says Prince Johnson's return to the NPFL is eminent.

President Taylor says Liberians should not allow themselves to be victims of the devious and [word indistinct] methods of superpowers. Mr. Taylor's remarks were contained in the first anniversary message to the nation yesterday to coincide with the launch of the popular people's uprising.

President Taylor has again reminded Liberians that this country belongs to all Liberians. He says Liberians must accept the principle that Krahn and Mandingos must live in peace in the country. He says the killings of one another must stop and that Liberians must now embrace each other as fellow countrymen. He says the tribal conflict between Grand Gedeh and Nimba was bred by the late Samuel Doe's policies of preference based on ethnicity.

President Taylor spoke of an open society in which the people have the right to speak out on issues of national concern. He says the uprising was launched to bring about liberty and justice and democracy. President Taylor says the idea of monkey works, baboon chops [eats] must never be tolerated in Liberia.

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